October 26, 1774. NUMB. 2392.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

Imported in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON and BRISTOL,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL RHOADS, JUNIOR,
At his Store, on the South Side of Pine-ſtreet, near the Bird-in-Hand Wharff, between Front and Penn-ſtreets, almoſt oppoſite to John Brown's,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY.

ISAAC & BENJAMIN CATHRALL,
Have for ſale, at their ſtore, at William Cooper's ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of LINEN DRAPERY, which they have juſt opened, and would juſt obſerve to their kind cuſtomers, they are determined to ſell only at a moderate profit.

N. B. They ſtill continue their large and general aſſortments of GROCERIES; where innkeepers and others may depend on the beſt of liquors, and loweſt prices. ¶ 5 W.

Lately imported from LONDON,

A FRESH quantity of Dr. HILL's American Balſam, of which the virtue and goodneſs are now ſo well known in America. It is an infallible, innocent, ſure and effectual medicine ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, ſwimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough, and in moſt all their diſorders, and by the proper uſe of this Balſam, for a reaſonable time, many have received great benefit and relief, and ſome are effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſm, cholic, conſumption, &c. &c. Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine, it is only to be ſold in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, Merchant, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe; at Germantown, by Chriſtopher Sower, Printer; at Lancaſter, by Ludwig Lauman, Merchant; in New-York, by Michael Hoffman, Shop-keeper; and by the Subſcriber, at his houſe, in Kingſeſs.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the ſame places are alſo ſold, Doctor HILL's new improved Stomachic Tincture, excellent for all weak ſtomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite, and ſound digeſtion, and prevents many diſeaſes. ¶

TO BE BOUND OUT,
A NEGROE BOY, 8 Years old, and a NEGROE GIRL of 7. The Boy to the Age of 24, and the Girl to 20. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE, *October* 22, 1774.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,
The following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chilliſquake, in the Fork of Saſquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland; which from its favourable ſituation, at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent----ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chilliſquaque-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Saſquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the Eaſt, and 7 or 8 miles from the Weſt branch of that river. To the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into 21 different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers. WILLIAM or JAMES NEILY, who live on ſaid tract of land, will ſhew it to any perſons who want to view it.

A plantation, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream: At leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber. Its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Saſquehanna renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A plantation, containing 185¾ of land, on Tuſſes's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn, and a ſtill-houſe built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Scheme for promoting the Culture of Silk, are deſired to attend at the Houſe of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, on the firſt Day of November next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chuſe Twelve Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year. October 20, 1774.

WHEREAS MATTHEW HARBISON, in Weſtmoreland county, ſold the ſubſcriber a piece of land, for Twenty Pounds, Five Pounds of which are paid, and he hath received bonds for the remainder, viz. one for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, payable the firſt of October, 1774; one for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, payable the firſt of October, 1775; but, as ſaid Harbiſon hath made me no right to ſaid land, I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, for I will not pay them, unleſs compelled by law. Given under my hand, October 9, 1774. JOHN PHILLIPS. ¶

*By Captain* WAID, *from* London, *the Captains* VOLANS *and* FORTIN, *from* Briſtol, *and Captain* M'CULLOUGH, *from* Belfaſt, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

*GENOA, July* 27.

OUR armed veſſels returned laſt Wedneſday to this port from a cruiſe againſt the corſairs of Barbary in the neighbouring ſeas. We have received from Algiers a confirmation of the departure of four gallies of that regency to cruiſe againſt the Chriſtian ſhips, and of ſome corſairs from Porta Farina for the ſame purpoſe. They write from Gibraltar that the Engliſh Admiral Dennis is arrived there with a new Conſul of his nation, and that in ſpite of the very ſtrong menaces of that Officer, the Regency of Algiers would not receive the Conſul, at leaſt not till ſome differences ariſen between the two nations be previouſly adjuſted.

*Warſaw, Auguſt* 3. A Ruſſian Officer is arrived here as Courier from General Romanzow, with the important news of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte being concluded, to the great advantage of the former. This moſt glorious peace ever concluded by the Ruſſians, was ſigned the 21ſt of July at Kout chouce Kaimardzi, near Siliſtria, by Prince Repnin, and the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries, Niſſangi Reſni, Achmet Effendi, and Ibrahim Miconib Reis Effendi, and afterwards ratified by the Field Marſhal Count Romanzow and the Grand Viſir. The treaty contains 28 articles, but the following moſt material ones are all that are at preſent known.

1. The abſolute independance of Crimea, and that their Chans ſhall for the future have no further duties to render the Grand Signor, than ſuch as are due to him as the Supreme Cailiffe of the Mahometan Religion.

2. Ruſſia ſhall have a free navigation and trade in the Black Sea, and in all the harbours, rivers and ports, of the Turkiſh empire.

3. The fortreſſes Aſoph, Jenekale, Kertſch and Kinburn, with their diſtricts, and a tract of land between the rivers Bog and Dnieper, ſhall belong to Ruſſia.

4. Ruſſia ſhall have the liberty of building new fortreſſes, and repairing the old ones, as they think fit.

5. The Porte ſhall always give the Reigning Sovereign of Ruſſia the title of Padiſchach, that is, Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

6. Ruſſia returns all her conqueſts, ſtipulating certain prerogatives and privileges for the inhabitants of the provinces and iſlands reſtored, which puts them in ſecurity.

7. The Porte engages to pay Ruſſia a large ſum of money, not leſs than 48 millions, nor more than 70 millions of piaſtres, to defray the expences that empire has been at during the war, and to give them all the artillery they have in their army.

The news of the concluſion of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte cauſes the greateſt fermentation here; ſome hope that an end to all our troubles and diviſions will follow; others, on the contrary, think we ſhall be expoſed to greater misfortunes than we have already ſuffered. Prince Repnin, who has reſided here ſome years as an Ambaſſador from Ruſſia, after ſigning the peace, ſet off himſelf with that important news to his Court, to have it ratified by his Sovereign. The deplorable ſituation to which the Grand Viſir was reduced, by the wiſe manœuvres of the Field Marſhal Count Romanzow, was the cauſe of this great event. The Marſhal having firſt ſent about 50,000 of his men over the Danube, paſſed it himſelf without any obſtacle from the Grand Viſir. He then kept Siliſtria in awe with a corps under Major General Lloyd (an Engliſhman) and Ruſzik with another diviſion under General Soltikow, who at the ſame time cut off the communication with Varna. Marſhal Romanzow, with the heavy artillery, held ſuch a poſition near Szumla, as cut off the communication between the Grand Viſir, together with the Grand Turkiſh army and their magazines, and intercepted all their proviſions. He placed General Kamenſki in an advanced poſition, to ſtop any ſuccours that might come to their relief. An Ottoman corps, with 5000 waggons from Adrianople, eſcorted by 28,000 men, was coming for that purpoſe, but was beaten by General Kaminſki, and all the waggons taken; an account of which being brought to the Turkiſh camp, the Grand Viſir found his army ready to mutiny for want of proviſion, and that he could not give battle in that poſition, without manifeſtly expoſing himſelf to a defeat: Therefore, after attempting to no purpoſe the renewal of negociations, and the recommencing of a congreſs, was obliged on the 21ſt of July to ſign the conditions which the Ruſſians impoſed, and which are nearly the ſame as they required at the congreſſes of Foczani and Buchareſt in 1772 and 1773.

*Brandebourg, Auguſt* 13. The Pruſſian troops upon the frontiers of Poland are reinforced, and the Officers are ordered to rejoin their reſpective corps in thoſe parts. It is ſaid that the troops which form the camp near Prague will join thoſe that are encamped near Konigſgratz.

*Vienna, Auguſt* 10. His Imperial Majeſty ſets out this evening for the Camp in Stiria, and intends to be on the 19th at the Camp at Peſt. The Duke Albert of Saxony, and Marſhal Laſcy, will attend his Imperial Majeſty to both the camps. His Serene Highneſs Prince George of Mecklenbourg Strelitz, who has been here ſome days, will ſet out on the 15th for the laſt mentioned camp in Hungary.

*Berlin, Auguſt* 13. His Pruſſian Majeſty propoſes to ſet out the day after to-morrow for Sileſia, to review his troops in thoſe quarters, and will be accompanied by the Prince Royal, his nephew.

*Ratiſbon, Auguſt* 9. Some differences have ariſen in the Dyet between the Courts of Vienna and Hanover, relative to certain grievances which the former pretends to have ſuſtained from the latter; in conſequence of which the Imperial Court has not only complained to the Dyet, but has ordered its Miniſters at all foreign Courts to make formal complaints thereof. The declaration made at Vienna to the Hanoverian Miniſter there, and to the Miniſters of all the other German States, ſets forth,—"That as for a long time paſt, and upon ſeveral occaſions, and particularly in the affair of the Viſitation of the Chamber, the Electoral Court of Brunſwick, and its Miniſtry, had extremely moleſted the Emperor, as well as the Empreſs Queen, their Imperial Majeſties could not but be highly diſpleaſed with ſuch behaviour; that they had made amicable repreſentations upon this ſubject even at London, in hopes to turn the Electoral Court from its purpoſe; but all endeavours of this kind having hitherto proved unſucceſsful, her Imperial Majeſty found herſelf obliged to declare, that the Court of Brunſwick muſt in future expect to receive the ſame treatment it had given."

*Vienna, Auguſt* 13. Advices from Denmark bring, that they are compleating there all the regiments. The Swedes are forming a camp of 16,000 men at Helſingbourg, on the Sound; and the two ſhips of war, with the two frigates fitting out at Copenhagen, are to ſail immediately. —[*Theſe accounts ſeem to forebode ſome new Bickerings in the North.*]

*Paris, Auguſt* 15. Some letters from Madrid mention, that differences have ariſen between that Court and Portugal, regarding the limits of Paraguay and Braſil, and ſome frauds which have been committed there, and theſe differences went ſo far as that the Spaniards, with the loſs of 100 men, have taken a Portugueſe Fort.

*Auguſt* 19. It is reported here, that war is actually declared between Spain and Portugal; and that the King of Sweden's voyage to Peterſburgh is retarded, only becauſe the Swedes ſeem threatened with an attack by Ruſſia and Denmark.

LONDON.

*Auguſt* 18. Three men of war of the line are now under ſailing orders, as a reinforcement to the ſquadron on the Mediterranean ſtation, in conſequence of ſome diſpatches received from the Governor of Gibraltar.

It is reported that Governor Hutchinſon will have a penſion for life on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

*Extract of a letter from Cowes, Auguſt* 15.

"This morning the ſloop Philadelphia packet, of Bermuda, Gabriel Bryan, Maſter, from Charleſtown, bound to this port, with about 150 barrels of rice, was ſtranded, and totally loſt on the Needle Rocks. The people were with great difficulty ſaved."

They write from Gibraltar, that the Moors and Algerines are fitting out a large naval armament, at their reſpective ports.

*Extract of a letter from Dantzic, July* 28.

"The return of M. Benoit, the Pruſſian Agent, and Count Galowchin, the Miniſter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to reconſult with the Magiſtrates on the claims of his Pruſſian Majeſty, has been attended with the good effect of opening the communications to this city, which were all ſtopped by the Pruſſian troops, who are now withdrawn from the city and ſuburbs to their camp at Oliva. The Pruſſian Officers at the Receipt of the Cuſtoms (except the Comptroller in the Chamber of Accounts) are removed, and every other appearance is now favourable to this city."

*Aug.* 20. A plan for a general confederacy of all the friends of liberty is in contemplation, in order to eſtabliſh a conſtitutional and correſponding ſociety in every county and corporation, who will engage to ſtand by on another in an attempt to ſtop the torrent of corruption, by oppoſing and expoſing every Candidate or Elector, who ſhall ſo far forget their duty to their Conſtituents and Neighbours, as to offer or receive a bribe at the enſuing election of Repreſentatives; and for inviting, by public notice, every Elector and Candidate to ſtrengthen the public cauſe, by joining heart and hand in ſuch a laudable meaſure; and ſuch as ſhew a diſlike or backwardneſs to ſo good a work, ought to be marked and ſtigmatized as enemies to their country, who, for a preſent morſel, would ſell themſelves and their poſterity to bondage and ſlavery.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug.* 12.

"The ſudden concluſion of peace, in a campaign which proved remarkably advantageous for Ruſſia, is very aſtoniſhing. An authentic copy of a letter from General Count Romanzow, dated at the Head Quarters near the Salica ſea in Bulgaria, July 14, is handed about here, containing the following paragraph:----"I am at preſent near Siliſtria; Lieutenant-General Kaminſky has entirely blocked up the army of the Grand Viſir between the mountains Szumla; Lieutenant-General Soltikow is beſieging Ruſzik, and will be maſter of it within a few days; all the communications of the enemy are entirely cut off, and we ſhall get the different Turkiſh Poſts one by one, without the leaſt neceſſity of giving them battle; and it actually is in our power at preſent to reduce the vaſt Turkiſh empire down to a ſmall ſtate.

Signed, ROMANZOW."

"But how this General condeſcended in ſix days to ſign the articles of peace, not thoroughly advantageous to Ruſſia, is a ſecret. The report is, that the General received a courier from his Court, with poſitive orders to ſign the terms of peace at any rate, and which, as it is ſaid, is owing to the preſent political affairs of Europe, which threaten a war; ſo that the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte was very neceſſary, in order to prevent it.

"It is true, that France and Spain have of late concluded a certain private treaty; that Great-Britain, Auſtria and Pruſſia have made perpetual enquiries into it, but could receive no anſwer; upon which, and in order to prevent a war in Europe, Great-Britain, Ruſſia and Auſtria, by the leading of the Great Frederick, have entered into an alliance, which has no other view than to prevent a war; ſo that Auſtria engages herſelf to keep 60,000 men for three years, on the account of Great-Britain and Ruſſia; which treaty is carried by General

Conway to Vienna, in order to be ſigned there. This is the preſent political tranſaction, according to what we are informed by undoubted authority, and there are ſeveral other circumſtances which ſeem to corroborate this intelligence."

Diſpatches arrived yeſterday at St. James's, overland, from the Governor of Gibraltar, ſaid to be of a very important nature.

Diſpatches are now preparing in Lord Dartmouth's office, in order to be ſent to the different Governors in North-America.

Some diſpatches were on Thurſday received from Lord Stormont, which ſeemed to alarm ſome of the Great at the Weſt end of the town; and a report was current, that one in high office had been heard to ſay, that he was afraid a war was unavoidable.

A draught will ſoon be made from the Royal Train of Artillery, we hear, to be embarked for America.

Several thouſand ſtands of arms are now making up in this kingdom for the ſervice of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

*Auguſt* 22. The common toaſt now is, Firmneſs to the people of America, and confuſion to thoſe who would enſlave them.

Another toaſt is, No Popiſh army in a Proteſtant country.

*Auguſt*, 23. The laſt letters from Warſaw adviſe, that a Ruſſian Officer, arrived there from Peterſbourg, had brought the agreeable news to the King of Poland, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had declared ſhe would not ſuffer either of the two powers in alliance with her to make encroachments, or poſſeſs themſelves of a foot of land in Poland, more than was ſtipulated by treaty.

A letter from the Lower Elbe, dated Auguſt 16, ſays, "One war is ſcarcely concluded, when another, far hotter than that between Ruſſia and the Porte, is loudly talked of here, in which Great-Britain, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, are to act againſt France, Spain, Auſtria, and Sardinia. What truth there is in this report we cannot pretend to ſay, but the following circumſtances ſeem to give good ground for its being credited. Sardinia has entered into an alliance offenſive and defenſive with France: Corſica is to be ceded to Sardinia, and to be delivered up before Chriſtmas, but the ports are to be free and open to the ſubjects of France, and the Genoeſe are to have a compenſation of certain diſtricts of Savoy, upon the borders of their Republic; the Prince of Piedmont is to marry the Princeſs Adelaide of France (preparations are already making for the marriage) and the alliance between France and Sardinia is to be made perpetual. The Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart (vulgarly called the Pretender) and his Conſort, are lately arrived in the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany in the greateſt pomp and magnificence, which ſeems to indicate that a good underſtanding ſubſiſts between the Imperial family and France, and that their deſigns are againſt Great-Britain. The Empreſs Queen has made ſeveral ſevere complaints againſt the Houſe of Hanover, at an aſſembly of the Plenipotentiaries at Regenſburgh, and ſent letters to her Ambaſſadors at the different Courts of Europe to notify the ſame, to which complaints an anſwer is daily and anxiouſly expected. The King of Pruſſia has ordered a powerful army to enter Poland, and ſet out for Sileſia himſelf the 15th inſt. attended by the Crown Prince, the Prince of Brunſwick, and General Lentulus, which appears very ſuſpicious. The King of Sweden, who is known to be in the intereſt of France, is uncommonly active in augmenting his army, to be a check upon Ruſſia in the north; the warlike Choiſeul is at the head of the French Miniſtry, and the immenſe treaſures of Spain are laid open to him; from all which it may be concluded a war will ſoon break out in Europe.

Governor Eden ſet out this day for his government of Maryland.

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger was ſent with ſome diſpatches to Lord North, at his ſeat at Dillington, in Somerſetſhire, relative to ſome diſpatches received from North-America.

We are aſſured from good authority, that the Members of the ſelect junto, who were the moſt violent in forwarding the proceedings againſt America, are not a little embarraſſed at her ſpirited reſiſtance, and begin now to ſee plainly the wickedneſs and folly of not adopting lenitive meaſures.

*Auguſt* 24. A Privy Council is ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, ſaid to be on American affairs.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived at Lord Suffolk's office from the Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal.

*Auguſt* 25. There is a buſtle among the Great, not uſual at this time of the year; moſt people think concerning the ſtate of affairs in America; but others aſſert the Continent of Europe affords matter which takes up no ſmall ſhare of their attention.

Some diſturbances in one of our Colonies, of a more ſerious nature than any other in America, have been the occaſion lately of three Cabinet Councils.

It is aſſerted that two American Governors (from whoſe honour and veracity great expectations are formed) are ordered home, in order that the Miniſtry may have certain demonſtration of the real diſpoſition of our Coloniſts.

Very vigorous meaſures are now taking by Adminiſtration, to enforce their reſolutions againſt the Americans; and it is ſaid, that ſome of the principal Gentlemen, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in America in defence of their Charter Rights, are to be brought over, in order for an enquiry to be made into their conduct.

The ſum to be paid by the Turks to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as an indemnification for the expences of the late war, is not forty millions of piaſtres, but twenty millions of roubles, a coin among the Muſcovites, by which they always compute. Theſe, at three ſhillings and ſix-pence each, amount to three millions five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

We can aſſure the public, from undoubted authority, that Lord Lyttleton is not the author of the letter to Lord Chatham on the Quebec Bill.

It appears by intelligence communicated in letters brought by the Bridgewater, that the Spaniſh Governor of the Manillas has ſent a peremptory meſſage to Mr. Harbord, Governor of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company's new ſettlement at Balambanca, that if he does not immediately, on receipt of that notice, retire with all the Engliſh who are with him on that iſland, he ſhall, according to the inſtructions of his Court, ſend a ſufficient force to bring him away, and deſtroy all ſuch works and fortifications as ſhall have been erected. It is preſumed that Mr. Harbord will not conform to this requiſition, and that in all probability the Spaniard will carry his threats into execution, in which caſe the whole of this tranſaction will extremely reſemble what happened at Falkland's Iſland, the Court of Spain having, previous to the eſtabliſhment of this ſettlement, made the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances to our Miniſtry againſt that meaſure, which occaſioned a delay of carrying the deſign into execution for a conſiderable time. It may be eaſily concluded that this intelligence adds greatly to the embarraſſment of Adminiſtration here, who had before a ſufficient load of perplexing affairs on their hands.

In the letters brought by the Bridgewater it appears, that they were under great apprehenſions at Madraſs that the Mahrattoes would enter the Carnatic. In conſequence of which the principal part of the troops had gone up the country to watch their motions, and being much harraſſed with the march and heat of the climate in that part, it was feared they would ſuffer a very great loſs.

*Auguſt* 27. Yeſterday three expreſſes arrived at the Secretary of State's office, whilſt his Majeſty was at St. James's, which were immediately laid before him; one from Conſtantinople, one from Lord Stormont, and the other from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Yeſterday a Courier arrived at St. James's, with ſome diſpatches from his Excellency Mr. Murray, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

A Meſſenger was ſent off yeſterday from St. James's, with diſpatches for the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm and Peterſburgh.

All the diſpatches which are now ſent off to our Miniſters at foreign Courts, eſpecially at the Northern, paſs the great ſeal before they are delivered to the Meſſengers.

Meſſages are ſent to moſt of the Great Officers of State in the country, to attend the Privy Council, which will be held on Tueſday next, at Whitehall.

Orders are ſent to all the ſea ports to prevent any ſeamen of Great-Britain entering into any foreign ſervice.

Fourteen ſail of tranſports, from 200 to 500 tons burthen, are ordered to be taken up at different parts for government ſervice.

*Auguſt* 29. We hear expreſs orders have been ſent over to the Commander in Chief, to prevent the American Congreſs at every event. But other accounts ſay the deliberation of the American General Congreſs are impatiently waited for, and with more attention by France and Spain, than even thoſe of the Britiſh Parliament have been for ſome years paſt. They have already their Agents and Spies in the Colonies.

Expreſſes are almoſt continually paſſing between Lord Stormont and the Miniſtry at home, relative to the deſigns forming by ſome foreign Powers, which forebode diſturbance to the repoſe of Europe.

*Auguſt* 30. A few days ago Lord Mansfield ſet out for Paris. This ſtep ſeems extraordinary. But the friends of the Miniſtry ſay, that Lord Stormont keeping very low company at Paris, has occaſioned the French Court to treat him very coldly, and that Lord Mansfield is gone to inſtruct him better. May be ſo. But a meſſage, which the Emperor cauſed his Ambaſſador here to deliver a few days ago, ſeems to put a different complexion upon it. The Ambaſſador demanded an audience, at which, it is ſaid, he expreſſed himſelf to this effect: "If the King of Great-Britain avowed the language lately held by his Electoral Miniſter, he muſt expect the Emperor to oppoſe him in every ſtep he took in the empire." It was aſked to have this meſſage in writing; but the Ambaſſador did not chooſe to comply with that requeſt.

By the peace between the Ruſſians and the Porte, the former are expected to become a very great maritime power, as the navigation of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantick, are now fully open to them. The Caſpian Sea is ſolely in their hands, and, by the communication between the Don and Volga, the riches of Aſia may be by them brought into all the ports of Europe. In the North Seas they are the only people who have any conſiderable ſea-ports.

A morning paper ſays, ſome very diſagreeable news was received on Saturday night from our Ambaſſador at the Court of France, which has put our Miniſtry in great confuſion: An expreſs was ſent off immediately to Lord North at Dillington, to deſire his attendance this day in town, and ſeveral other of the great officers of ſtate that were abſent.

A Gentleman arrived from France ſays, that it was ſtrongly reported at Paris, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador was going to leave that city and return home, on account of ſome ill treatment that he has met with at that Court ſeveral times, when the greateſt reſpect was paid to other foreign Ambaſſadors.

*Auguſt* 31. They write from the Hague, that the States General have given orders for all the barrier towns of the Republic, both in Holland and Flanders, to be as compleatly garriſoned as in war time.

If a war with the Continent, which ſeems moſt probable, ſhould take place, a correſpondent ſays, we ſhall ſoon ſee the metropolis of this nation fixed in America.

It was ſtrongly reported yeſterday, that an expreſs arrived in town from Hagley, of the death of Lord Lyttleton.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, Auguſt 25.*

"It is reported here, that Spain has declared war againſt Portugal, and has demanded 30,000 men from France, as is ſtipulated in the family compact; but how far this report is to be credited we do not pretend to ſay, though all the letters received here by the Spaniſh mail mention it as a fact. If ſo, it is for no other end than to draw the pacific Court of London into a war, it being impoſſible that England ſhould remain neuter in a diſpute between Spain and Portugal.

"We are informed that our Court has agreed to aſſiſt the city of Dantzic againſt the King of Pruſſia, to enable the Dantzickers to maintain their liberty, and to defeat the projected uſurpation of that Monarch."

It is reported that the Miniſtry are ſo much embarraſſed by the firmneſs of the Boſtonians, that they are much divided in opinion about future meaſures; ſome are for making a retreat, and wiſh to be furniſhed by the Americans with an honourable pretence; others breathe fire and ſword, and are for teaching the Americans loyalty on Engliſh gibbets. It is generally believed the Parliament will be called in October to deliberate and determine on theſe American affairs; and it is whiſpered, that a certain Great Perſonage is ſtrongly inclined to put the management of them into the hands of Lord Chatham. Our American territories are too powerful an empire to be governed by unſteady councils; they require a wiſe head to plan, and a powerful arm to execute. A wiſe Miniſter ſhould be cautious how he entered into a quarrel; but once entered in, ſhould be firm and reſolute in the proſecution. Our Miniſtry fought the quarrel with America, and by their unſteady manner of conducting it, have taught the Coloniſts to deſpiſe the head and the arm of Adminiſtration.

*Sept.* 1. We are informed from Cadiz, that open hoſtilities are abſolutely commenced between Spain and Portugal in the Old World, as well as in the New, and that two ſhips of each nation have had an engagement in ſight of that port, which ended to the diſadvantage of the Portugueſe, who drew off much damaged from the action.

It is ſaid that Tueſday, the 15th of November, is the day fixed for the Parliament to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The hoſtile intentions of Ruſſia toward Sweden, it is ſaid, have been communicated to his Swediſh Majeſty by [illegible] diſpatches; but [illegible] of ſuch information [illegible] kept a profound ſecret.

The recal of the Duke de Choiſeul to the Miniſtry, it is expected, will be attended with the moſt ſalutary effect to the French nation. But it is whiſpered, that the diſgrace of that active Nobleman would have been far more agreeable to the Britiſh Court.

Orders are iſſued from the War Office for all the officers and men, belonging to the regiments in the Weſt Indies, who are abſent upon furlough, to repair immediately to their reſpective corps.

Orders are iſſued from the War Office for raiſing recruits in ſeveral parts of Great-Britain and Ireland.

It is reported that a certain great man, who has been often courted of late to undertake a ſhare in the adminiſtration of government, has inſiſted on an immediate repeal of the Boſton Port-Bill, before he will enter into any negociation whatever.

*Yeſterday morning early an expreſs was received at St. James's, from Paris, thought to be of ſuch importance, that it was ſent off immediately to Kew.*

*A Subſcription is about to be opened for the relief of the Boſtonians. The Lord Mayor, Mr. George Healey, and ſeveral other principal merchants and gentlemen, have intimated their intentions to become liberal ſubſcribers. If there is a ſpark of public virtue among the people, theſe examples will be followed with the zealous ardour of men, who prize liberty too well themſelves to ſuffer their American brethren to be deprived of ſo invaluable a birthright.*

BOSTON, October 17.

On Tueſday, the 11th inſtant, the Provincial Congreſs met at Concord, when the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was choſen Preſident, and Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; Secretary.

Friday laſt the following Meſſage was preſented to his Excellency the Governor, viz.

In Provincial Congreſs, Thurſday, October 13, 1774.

Ordered, That Col Lee, Hon. Col. Ward, Col. Orne, Capt. Gardner, Henry Gardner, Eſq; Mr. Devins, Mr. Gorham, Capt. Browne, Col. Pomeroy, Hon. Col. Preſcot, Col. Thayer, Mr. Williams, Capt. Heath, Capt. Upham, Mr. Barns, Capt. Doolittle, Mr. Lothrop, Major Thompſon, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pickering and Capt. Thompſon, be a committee to wait on his Excellency with the following meſſage.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE delegates from the ſeveral towns in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, having convened in general Congreſs, beg leave to addreſs your Excellency: The diſtreſſed and miſerable ſtate of the province, occaſioned by the intolerable grievances and oppreſſions to which this people are ſubjected, and the danger and deſtruction to which they are expoſed, of which your Excellency muſt be ſenſible, and the want of a General Aſſembly, have rendered it indiſpenſibly neceſſary to collect the wiſdom of the province by their delegates in this Congreſs, to concert ſome adequate remedy for preventing impending ruin, and providing for the public ſafety.

It is with the utmoſt concern we ſee your hoſtile preparations, which have ſpread ſuch an alarm throughout this province and the whole continent, as threatens to involve us in all the confuſion and horrors of a civil war; and while we contemplate an event ſo deeply to be regretted by every good man, it muſt occaſion the ſurprize and aſtoniſhment of all mankind, that ſuch meaſures are purſued againſt a people, whoſe love of order, attachment to Britain, and loyalty to their Prince, have ever been exemplary.

Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible that the ſole end of government is the protection and ſecurity of the people; whenever therefore that power, which was originally inſtituted to effect theſe important and valuable purpoſes, is employed to harraſs, diſtreſs or enſlave the people, in this caſe it becomes a curſe rather than a bleſſing. The moſt painful apprehenſions are excited in our minds by the meaſures now purſuing, the vigorous execution of the Port-Bill with improved ſeverity, muſt eventually reduce the capital and its numerous dependencies to a ſtate of poverty and ruin: The acts for altering the charter and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colony, are manifeſtly deſigned to abridge this people of their rights, and to licence murders; and if carried into execution, will reduce them to a ſtate of ſlavery: The number of troops in the capital encreaſing by daily acceſſions drawn from the whole continent, together with the formidable and hoſtile preparations which are now making on Boſton Neck, in our opinion, greatly endanger the lives, liberties and properties, not only of our brethren in the town of Boſton, but of this province in general. Permit us to aſk your Excellency, whether an inattentive and unconcerned acquieſcence to ſuch alarming, ſuch menacing meaſures, would not evidence a ſtate of infanity; or whether the delaying to take every poſſible precaution for the ſecurity of the province, would not be the moſt criminal neglect in a people heretofore rigidly and juſtly tenacious of their conſtitutional rights?

Penetrated with the moſt poignant concern, and ardently ſolicitous to preſerve union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, ſo indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the well-being of both, we entreat your Excellency to remove that brand of contention, the fortreſs at the entrance of Boſton: We are much concerned that you ſhould have been induced to conſtruct it, and thereby cauſeleſly excite ſuch a ſpirit of reſentment and indignation as now generally prevails. We aſſure you, Sir, that the good people of this Colony never have had the leaſt intention to do any injury to his Majeſty's troops; but on the contrary moſt earneſtly deſire that every obſtacle to treating them as Fellow-Subjects may be immediately removed; and are conſtrained to tell your Excellency, that the minds of the people will never be relieved till thoſe hoſtile works are demoliſhed: And we requeſt you, as you regard his Majeſty's honour and intereſt, the dignity and happineſs of the empire, and the peace and welfare of this province, that you immediately deſiſt from the fortreſs now conſtructing at the South entrance into the town of Boſton, and reſtore the paſs to its natural ſtate.

*In Provincial Congreſs at* Concord, *Oct.* 14, 1774.

RESOLVED, that the ſeveral conſtables and collectors of taxes throughout the province, who have or ſhall have any monies in their hands, collected on province aſſeſſments, be adviſed not to pay the ſame or any part thereof to the Honourable Harriſon Gray, Eſq; but that ſuch conſtables and collectors, as alſo ſuch conſtables and collectors as have or ſhall have any county monies in their hands, take and obſerve ſuch orders and directions touching the ſame, as ſhall be given them by the ſeveral towns and diſtricts by whom they were choſen. And that the ſheriffs and deputy ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties in the province, who have in their hands any province monies, be alſo adviſed not to pay the ſame to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq; but that they retain the ſame in their hands reſpectively, until the further advice of a provin-

cial Congreſs, or order from a conſtitutional aſſembly of the province. And that the preſent aſſeſſors of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province be adviſed to proceed to make aſſeſſments of the tax, granted by the great and general court of the province at their laſt May ſeſſion, and that ſuch aſſeſſments be duly paid by the perſons aſſeſſed, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be ordered by the ſaid towns and diſtricts reſpectively. And the Congreſs ſtrongly recommend the payment of the tax accordingly. *A true extract from the minutes.*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

[We learn that there were above 260 Members preſent at the Provincial Congreſs, when the above meſſage paſſed with only one deſſentient.]

The Provincial Congreſs adjourned from Concord on Friday laſt, to this day, to meet at Cambridge.

Friday laſt the following ADDRESS from the county of Worceſter was preſented to his Excellency the Governor, viz.

*To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Eſq; Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in North-America.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE people of the county of Worceſter, being earneſtly ſolicitous for the peace and welfare of the province in general, cannot view the meaſures now purſuing by your Excellency but with encreaſing jealouſy, as they apprehend there has not, nor does at preſent exiſt, any juſt occaſion for the formidable hoſtile preparations making on the Neck, leading to our diſtreſſed capital.

It is a matter of ſuch notoriety, that your Excellency muſt be ſenſible there was not the leaſt oppoſition made to obſtruct the introduction of the King's troops at their firſt landing, nor have the people ſince that time diſcovered any intention to diſturb them, till your Excellency was pleaſed to order the ſeizure of the powder in the arſenal at Charleſtown, in a private manner, which occaſioned the report that a ſkirmiſh had happened between a party of the King's troops and the people at Cambridge, in which ſeveral of the latter fell; this cauſed the people to arm and march from divers parts of the country; but no ſooner was that report proved falſe, than they returned peaceably to their reſpective homes.

The inhabitants of the province in general, and town of Boſton, have never given cauſe for thoſe cruel and arbitrary acts, for blockading their harbour and ſubverting the charter, by altering the civil government of the province, which, however, this people are determined, by the divine favour, never to ſubmit to but with their lives, notwithſtanding they are aggrieved at the King's diſpleaſure againſt them, through the inſtigation of artful and deſigning men.

This county finds it difficult to comprehend the motives for the preſent hoſtile parade, unleſs it be in conſequence of ſome preconcerted plan, to ſubject the already greatly diſtreſſed town of Boſton to mean compliances or military contributions. They are equally at a loſs to account for your Excellency's conduct towards the county of Suffolk, as in your anſwer to their addreſs, remonſtrating againſt fortifying the only avenue to the town, which by that means may in ſome future time be improved to cut off the communication between town and country, and thereby reduce the miſerable inhabitants to the greateſt ſtraits, your Excellency is pleaſed, in anſwer, to obſerve, that you had not made it eaſier to effect this, than what nature has made it; if ſo, the country cannot conceive why this expence and damage of the town to no purpoſe: Your Excellency is likewiſe pleaſed to take notice of the general good behaviour of the ſoldiers, but at the ſame time paſs over that part, complaining of the detention of private property, and proceed to anſwer by way of quere, to which you would not permit a reply. This county are conſtrained to obſerve, they apprehend the people juſtifiable in providing for their own defence, while they underſtood there was no paſſing the Neck without examination, the cannon at the North battery ſpiked up, and many places ſearched, where ammunition were ſuſpected to be, and if found, ſeized; yet as the people have never acted offenſively, nor diſcovered any diſpoſition ſo to do, till as above related, the county apprehend this can never juſtify the ſeizure of private property.

It is with great anxiety this county obſerves the wanton exerciſe of power in the officers of the cuſtoms at Salem, and on board the King's ſhips, reſpecting the article of fuel deſtined for the uſe of the inhabitants of Boſton, who are obliged to have it with the additional charge of landing and re-landing at Salem, before it can proceed; when your Excellency muſt be ſenſible the act, which is the profeſſed rule of conduct, expreſly excepts fuel and victuals, which may be brought to Boſton by taking on board one or more officers at Salem (who at the aforeſaid charge) while that deſtined for the troops proceeds direct, free from the ſame. There are many other things which bear extremely hard on the inhabitants, while they are prohibited from tranſporting the ſmalleſt articles from one part of the town to another, water-borne, without danger of a ſeizure, or to get hay, cattle, &c. from any of the iſlands, notwithſtanding there is no other way of tranſportation.

Your Excellency, we apprehend, muſt have been greatly miſinformed of the character of this people, to ſuppoſe ſuch ſeverities tend either to a ſubmiſſion to the acts, or reconciliation with the troops; and the country are ſorry to find the execution of the acts attempted with an higher hand than was intended, unleſs the acts themſelves ſhould be thought too lenient.

Bringing into the town a number of cannon from Caſtle-William, ſending for a further reinforcement of troops, with other concurring circumſtances, ſtrongly indicating ſome dangerous deſign, has juſtly excited in the minds of the people apprehenſions of the moſt alarming nature, and the authors muſt be held accountable for all the blood and carnage made in conſequence thereof. Therefore this county, in duty to God, their country, themſelves and poſterity, do remonſtrate to, and earneſtly deſire your Excellency, as you regard the ſervice of the king, and the peace and welfare of the province, to deſiſt from any further hoſtile preparations, and give the people aſſurances thereof, by levelling the intrenchments and diſmantling the fortifications, which will have a tendency to ſatisfy their doubts, and reſtore that confidence ſo eſſential to their quiet and his Majeſty's ſervice.

*By order of the Convention of Committees for the County of Worceſter.*

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

*I HAVE repeatedly given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that I intended nothing hoſtile againſt the town or country, and therefore deſire you to eaſe the minds of the people againſt any reports that may have been induſtriouſly ſpread amongſt them to the contrary; my wiſh is to preſerve peace and tranquility.*

*With reſpect to the execution of the port bill, it is a matter belonging to other departments; and if any thing is done not warranted by ſaid act, the law is open for redreſs,*

*THOMAS GAGE,*

## ANNAPOLIS, October 20.

*The brig Peggy Stewart, Captain Jackſon, from London, having on board ſeventeen packages, containing 2320lb. of that deteſtable weed Tea, arrived here on Friday laſt. The tea was conſigned to Thomas Charles Williams, and Company, merchants, in this city. Thoſe of the Committee for Anne-Arundel county who were in town, hearing of the arrival of ſaid veſſel, met in the afternoon, and were informed the ſaid veſſel had been entered in the forenoon of that day,* and the duty on the tea paid to the Collector by Mr. Anthony Stewart, one of the owners of ſaid brig.---*Four only of the Committee being preſent, it was thought adviſeable to call a meeting of the people.---Notice was thereupon immediately given---many of the inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and other counties, who were attending the Provincial Court, met, and having called before them the Importers, and the Captain of the ſhip, together with the Deputy Collector, the queſtion was moved and ſeconded, whether the tea ſhould be landed in America or not? And the queſtion being put, was unanimouſly determined in the negative. A committee of twelve perſons was thereupon appointed, to attend landing the other goods on board ſaid veſſel, and to prevent landing the tea; after which the meeting adjourned to Wedneſday, the 19th, at 11 o'clock, at which time the members of the committee, and other the inhabitants of the county, were requeſted to attend at this place. In conſequence of this adjournment, a great number of very reſpectable gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Prince George's counties met here, and amongſt others, eight of the Committee for Anne-Arundel county. Thoſe of the Committee proceeded to to examine into the affair, calling before them Meſſieurs James and Joſeph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, and alſo took into conſideration an offer made by ſaid Williams's and Stewart, to deſtroy the tea, and make ſuch conceſſions as might be ſatisfactory to the Committee and the people aſſembled. The Committee were of opinion, if the tea was deſtroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proper conceſſions made, that nothing further ought to be required. This their opinion being reported to the aſſembly, was not ſatisfactory to all preſent. Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the veſſel, and the tea in her, and that proper acknowledgments ſhould be made, and publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette. Thoſe acknowledgments were accordingly made, and are as follow.*

We, James Williams, Joſeph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, do ſeverally acknowledge, that we have committed a moſt daring inſult, and act of the moſt pernicious tendency to the liberties of America; we, the ſaid Williams's, *in importing the tea*, and ſaid Stewart, *in paying the duty thereon*, and thereby deſervedly incurred the diſpleaſure of the people now convened, and all others intereſted in the preſervation of the conſtitutional rights and liberties of North-America, do aſk pardon for the ſame; and we do ſolemnly declare, for the future, that we never will infringe any reſolution formed by the people for the ſalvation of their rights, nor will we do any act that may be injurious to the liberties of the people: And, to ſhew our deſire of living in amity with the friends to America, we do requeſt this meeting, or as many as may chooſe to attend, to be preſent at any place where the people ſhall appoint, and we will there commit to the flames, or otherwiſe deſtroy, as the people may chooſe, the deteſtable article which has been the cauſe of our miſconduct.

ANTHONY STEWART,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

*After which Mr. Stewart, and Meſſieurs James and Joſeph Williams, owners of the tea, went on board ſaid veſſel, with her ſails and colours flying, and voluntarily ſet fire to the tea, and in a few hours the whole, together with the veſſel, was conſumed, in the preſence of a great number of ſpectators.*

Annapolis, October 18, 1774.

*The Committee for Anne-Arundel county received information from Baltimore, that a conſiderable quantity of tea was expected on board the Generous Friends, Capt. Nairne; the ſhip arrived on Saturday evening, the 15th inſtant, and on examination, it did not appear by the Cockets, or entry at the Collector's office, that any tea had been on board. It appeared by letter to Mr. Hodgkin, that ſix cheſts of tea had been ſhipped, and that Captain Nairne refuſed to ſail from London until the tea was re-landed, for which conduct Capt. Nairne had the thanks of the committee.*

*By Order.* *JOHN DUCKET, cl. com.*

## PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

Friday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to Monday, the 5th of December next.

On Thurſday laſt an elegant entertainment was given at the City Tavern, by the Aſſembly of this province, to the Gentlemen of the Congreſs.

Captain Waid left the Downs on the 3d of September, in company with the ſhip King of Portugal, Captain Lewis, for this place.

The ſhip London Packet, Captain Cook, from this port for London, arrived in the Downs the 29th of Auguſt.

Captain Read, arrived at New-York from London, on his paſſage, in lat. 41: 21. ſpoke the ſhip Britannia, Capt. Souder, from this Port for Liſbon, out 21 days, all well.

Newcaſtle, October 20, 1774.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Government met here, and unanimouſly choſe CÆSAR RODNEY, Eſquire, Speaker, and DAVID THOMPSON, Eſquire, their Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Concord, J. Volans, Ship Cheſter, W. Savin, and Ship Ann, G. Fortin, from Briſtol. Brig Amity, T. Aſh, and Ship Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, London. Ship Clementina, P. Brown, and Brig Globe, E. Bingley, Liſbon. Schooner Dolphin, W. Price, Surinam. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Warden, Brig Broker, G. Giffin, and Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Molly, W. Waſdell, Jamaica. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Cadiz. Ship Minerva, R. Mackay, and Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Quebec. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, and Schooner Polly, D. Sturgis, Virginia. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, N. York. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, Perth-Amboy. Sloop Catherine, J. R. Morris, from Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, for Tortola. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, N. York. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Ship Charming Molly, R. Gill, and Brig Nancy, T. Nelſon, Jamaica. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, for Nantucket.

CLEARED. Schooner Betſey, V. Whitman, to Rh. Iſland. Brig Betſey, S. Savadge, and Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Jamaica. Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, and Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Caſtle, Liſbon. Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, and Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica. Brig Venus, P. Barry, Tobago. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Freeman, and Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, N. Carolina. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, and Snow Harmony, J. Cliſſton, Barbados. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Sloop Squirrel, C. Snead, Sloop Live Oak, J. Eve, Schooner Peggy, J. Elliot, and Ship Juliana, R. Montgomery, Virginia. Sloop Sally, W. Martin, St. Auguſtine. Ship Auguſtus, G. Geddis, Gibraltar. Sloop Fly, J. Galloway, and Snow Betſey, B. Lurvey, Salem, N. England. Schooner Trial, D. Harrow, St. Euſtatia. Brig Nancy, W. Adamſon, to Madeira.


COFFEE, of excellent Flavour, to be SOLD, two Doors above HALL and SELLERS's Printing-Office, in MARKET-STREET.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o'Clock,
At FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store,
WILL begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of new imported GOODS; among which are, 20 pieces Ruſſia ſheeting; 20 pieces 9-eights Iriſh ditto; 50 pieces ⅞ and 4/4 wide Iriſh linens; 20 pieces velverets; 20 pieces ſuperfine cloths, with ſuitable trimmings; 12 pieces frizes, duffils, half-thicks, and penningſtons; 20 black ſattin cardinals; 4 and 4½ lb. pins; jewellery; beſt London violins; ⅜, ⅞ and yard wide linen and cotton checks; and a large parcel of Dutch lace, houſhold furniture, wearing apparel, watches, &c. &c. Alſo genuine Madeira wine, in quarter caſks. tw.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Iſaac Hancock, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umſted, and others; late the eſtate of David Reiner, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 8th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Archibald Thompſon, in Norriton townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Providence, containing 253½ acres; bounded by lands of Edward Richardſon, Noah Dubois, and others; late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Allan Moore, near the Bird-in-hand wharff, all the eſtate and intereſt of a certain Andrew M'Glone, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the front of the river Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, adjoining Joſeph Sims, Henry Neill, and others; late the property of the ſaid M'Glone; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of November next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Black-horſe-alley and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets; now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Riſk; containing in front, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 16½ feet, and in depth 114 feet; bounded by ground of James Glen, and others; late the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Sacheveral Wood, in Market-ſtreet, near Strawberry-alley, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Strawberry-alley, containing in front feet, and in depth feet; bounded by ground of Robert Taggart, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 45s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Pennock; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

*Cheſter, October 22, 1774.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 16th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling-houſe of Price Trevillo, in Fallowfield townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, all the ſaid Price Trevillo's right, eſtate and intereſt, in and to a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of 276 acres of land, ſituate in Fallowfield aforeſaid, adjoining lands now or late of William Henlan, and others. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be expoſed to ſale, horſes, cows, ſheep, wheat in the ſheaf, Indian corn in the ground, and ſundry houſhold goods; all late the eſtate of the ſaid Price Trevillo; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 17th day of November, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the houſe of George Jacobs, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford aforeſaid, containing 24 acres and 28 perches, and allowance; bounded by lands now or late of John Huggens, John Taylor, James Chalfant, Bryan Collins, and Abel Griffith; late the eſtate of George Jacobs; ſeized and taken in execution by
*October 22, 1774.* NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 18th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; one containing 309 acres, and the other 50 acres; bounded by lands of Samuel Mackleduff, Joſeph Darlington, and land late of Doctor Moſes Scott; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

*Cheſter, October 25, 1774.*

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 17th inſtant, a certain *John Kealing*, alias *Wilcocks*, an Engliſhman, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſhort browniſh hair; ſays he came from Antietam forge, in Maryland. Alſo *John Humphreys* and *Elizabeth*, his wife, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; both Iriſh, and ſhoemakers by trade, and ſay they came from Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county. ¶ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

*Philadelphia, October 24, 1774.*

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 19th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, going in the eighth year of his age, a blaze down his forehead, high hipped, two white ſaddle-ſpots near his withers, the one on his near ſide not yet healed, the off eye walled. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, and brings him to the Sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN DAVIDS. ¶

*October 24, 1774.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Leveſton, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, and a grey ſurtout coat, bound round with yellow binding, a pair of knit breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings; has frequently been in goal, and ſometimes whipped. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM M'CONNAL. ¶


Advertiſements, &c. omitted this Week, ſhall be in our next.

*Burlington, Tenth-Month 17, 1774.*

IN looking over the laſt Gazette I noticed an advertiſement, ſigned by Baldwin Wake, in which he deſcribes a certain Negroe, named Frank, who lately departed his ſervice at Franklin Park, near Burlington, and calls him *his ſlave*. As I know the Negroe to be only an indented ſervant, it becomes my duty (in behalf of a *fellow-man*, though black) thus publicly to ſay ſo, that no perſon may be induced to purchaſe him as a *ſlave*. Let no one think me wrong on the maſter's producing a bill of ſale for the Negroe; it is well known that after he had made the purchaſe, and after the Negroe, upon ſoon leaving him, was brought back and put into goal, he was ſo far ſatisfied that Davan (of whom he bought him) was an impoſtor, and the Negroe not a ſlave, that he laid aſide his bill of ſale as indefenſible; and having promiſed the Negroe to ſet him free, on obtaining his money and damages from Davan, or to pay the Negroe a certain ſum of money for his ſervice, he prevailed on him to execute an indenture for ſeven years. This *Wake himſelf informed me*, and on my mentioning to him, that the bill of ſale being founded in *wrong* ought to be deſtroyed, he expreſly declared, that he ſhould not look upon the Negroe any more as a *ſlave*, but it was neceſſary to keep the bill of ſale, in order to ſupport his remedy againſt the villain who had committed the fraud. I have no intereſt in thus appearing to oppoſe the claim of a neighbour, but, as I have ſaid, the motives of common duty in defence of the rights of mankind, and ſhould have been glad the advertiſement had appeared in other terms agreeable to the truth, which would have ſaved me this trouble. I know little of the Negroe's diſpoſition; he may be vicious; I have been told he is laborious, and at times fooliſh and weak in his underſtanding. Unjuſtly held in the *ſervile* ſtate of *ſlavery* from youth until after the years of manhood (when his liberty was aſcerted and obtained) without education or example to poliſh the mind, or ſtimulate to virtuous actions, it is not ſo much a matter of wonder that his conduct ſhould be irregular; which indeed is no more than a natural conſequence of *ſlavery*. But ſurely all will agree, that running from his maſters (which the advertiſement mentions, and which is the greateſt fault I have known charged againſt him before now) is not a ſufficient cauſe to make a *fellow-man* a *perpetual ſlave*; for if it may be extended to one, it may to all; and if we can bear in ſilence to ſee this practiſed upon *others*, why are we complaining of its *impoſition*, though in much leſs degree upon *ourſelves*.

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

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*Reading, October 17, 1774.*

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writs of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt of this inſtant, at the houſe of Peter Ox, in Union townſhip, Berks county, three tracts of land, lying contiguous to each other, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Union, and adjoining the lands of Mark Bird, Eſq; Conrad Walter, and others, containing together about 354 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Frederick Haas. And alſo will be ſold, on Tueſday, the firſt day of November next, at the houſe of Henry Shoemaker, in Windſor townſhip, in the ſaid county, three certain tracts of land, contiguous to each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Windſor aforeſaid, adjoining the lands of John Hart, Henry Kein, and others, containing together about 222 acres, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Hans Adam Klein.

There will likewiſe be ſold, on the laſt mentioned day and place, the right of the ſaid Frederick Haas, and Anna Urſilla, his wife, in and to a certain tract of land, in Windſor aforeſaid, containing about 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, joining the lands of Daniel Hill, Conrad Kerſnor, and others; the ſale on each day to begin at one o' clock, P. M. The ſeveral tracts of land abovementioned ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

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Bucks ſſ.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, held on the premiſes, on the 3d day of December next, a certain meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in the Falls townſhip, in the county of Bucks, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Benjamin Linton, and others, containing about 100 acres, the property of John Roberts and wife; to be ſold to ſatisfy a mortgage, by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

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## THREE POUNDS Reward.

WENT away from me, the ſubſcriber, living in the upper end of Anne-Arundel county, in the province of Maryland, in the night of the 27th of Auguſt 1774, a certain *Thomas Brady*, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin body, pale face, with a good many freckles; has but little beard, of a light ſandy colour, almoſt white, long brown hair, grey eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has had his right thigh broke, which cauſes him to have a little hitch in his walking, ſcarce perceivable unleſs narrowly inſpected; he is very talkative, pert and impudent, unleſs detected in his villainy, and then very abject, with a wonderous pitious look; he alſo is very ſubject to get drunk, and much given to ſwearing; he carried with him a variety of clothes; but has been ſeen a ſmall diſtance from the town of Carliſle, in the province of Pennſylvania, about the 13th day of September laſt, enquiring his way to the Mountains (where his brother was taken up, who ran away with him) he was then dreſſed in a blue Bath coating coat, and a waiſtcoat with blue fore parts, and the backs of a brown cloth, a pair of old black everlaſting breeches, a new caſtor hat, fine Iriſh linen ſhirt, with an old ſet broach in the boſom, white thread ſtockings, two old odd ſhoes, which have been half ſoaled, one with five rows of hob nails in the ſoal, the other without, except in the heel, a pair of plated ſilver knee buckles, a pair of four-ſquare plain new copper ſhoe ditto; he had with him a pair of new country made turned pumps, two old ozenbrigs ſhirts, a pair of new brown roll trowſers, and a pair of old black and white country yarn ſtockings, in a ſmall wallet on his ſhoulder; he ſtole an old indenture of Nicholas Macnamara, aſſigned to William Gardner, with an aſſignment on the back to Richard Dorſey, and a diſcharge from ſaid Richard Dorſey, dated the 25th of July laſt, alſo indorſed on the back; alſo a paſs to the ſaid Nicholas Macnamara, wrote on a ſmall ſlip of paper, dated July 26th laſt, and ſigned by Mr. Jonathan Plowman, of Baltimore-town.---- The ſaid *Thomas Brady* now paſſes by the name of *Nicholas Macnamara*, agreeable to the paſs and indenture, and ſays he came from Baltimore-town. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of Three Pounds, including what the law allows.

*October 25, 1774.* ‖6m. REUBEN MERIWETHER.

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## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the firſt day of September, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Philip M'Nickal*, about 28 years of age, well ſet, ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, a ſpotted flannel jacket, with ſleeves, but it is poſſible he may change them, as he had other clothes with him; he is of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, and has a wart on his neck; he is a weaver by trade, but has followed labouring work for ſome years paſt; he came in the ſhip Alexander, James Hunter, commander, this year, from Ireland. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*October 22, 1774.* WILLIAM RICHEY. ¶

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CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, Philadelphia county, on the 20th day of this inſtant October, two ſtray COWS, one of them red, the other a large black and white cow. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB HALL. ¶

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*Philadelphia, Tenth-Month 18, 1774.*

RUN away, laſt night, an indented Iriſh ſervant lad, named EDWARD DUMPHY, about 19 years of age, a ſlim fellow, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, has long light coloured hair, tied behind; he had on, when he went away, a half-worn faſhionable beaver hat, a dark coloured fuſtian coatee, a jacket (the fore parts light blue ſerge, and the back parts of cloth coloured coating) with white metal buttons on it, leather breeches, ſtrong knit thread ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with ſquare plated buckles in them; he is a good looking, well-behaved, ſmart fellow, but is fond of drinking ſtrong liquor, and when intoxicated is of a down look, very ill-natured, and quarrelſome; he is capable of taking care of horſes, and rides poſtillion well; can write a good hand, and perhaps may forge a paſs, if he ſhould travel through the country, with which he is well acquainted, having frequently been in different parts of this province and New-Jerſey; but it is ſuppoſed he is lurking about this city, as he took with him no other clothes than what he had on, as deſcribed above. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the reward of THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges.

PHEBE MORTON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off, and thoſe people of his acquaintance about this city are deſired not to harbour him, as they muſt anſwer the conſequences. ¶

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RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, the 12th of September laſt, from New-caſtle, the two following redemptioners, viz. *John Mannaughan*, ſpeaks with the brogue on his tongue, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 35 years of age, wears his own black hair, which has a natural curl, of a brown complexion, and is a ſour looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a blue cloth coat, ſtriped linen jacket, black thickſet breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles, and a good white linen ſhirt. *Catherine Mannaughan*, about 30 years of age, a low ſlender woman, of a ſwarthy complexion, and pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped linen gown, blue quilted petticoat, a good linen ſhift, black ſilk handkerchief, blue yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, and round yellow metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid redemptioners, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES TEAS, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of *William Glenn*, deceaſed, in *Middle Octorara*, at Mr. *Joſeph Miller's*. ¶

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## FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the night of the 2d of October inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Bryan*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, pale complexion, ſtraight black hair, ſquints with both eyes, ſpeaks thick, and ſtutters; had on, and took with him, an half-worn beaver and one new felt hat, half-worn blue coat, two good blue jackets, one home-made, the other German ſerge, two old red ditto, a red and yellow ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, two ſhirts, one fine and new, the other old, tow trowſers, white thread ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, and a white wallet; it is thought he has a forged paſs with him. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Forty Shillings; if out of the county, Three Pounds; and, if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WHITE. ¶

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## TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th ult. from the ſubſcribers, living in Hartford county, Maryland, near the Bald Fryer Ferry, on Saſquehanna river, two Iriſh convict ſervant men, viz. *John Dudgen*, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, and took with him, a chocolate coloured half-worn broadcloth coat, a ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, one blue broadcloth ditto, two pair of breeches, one of Ruſſia drab, the other of black ſergedenim, two fine and one coarſe ſhirts, 3 pair of ſtockings, one of ribbed grey worſted, one light blue ditto, and one white thread, two caſtor hats, one new, the other half-worn, a black ſilk handkerchief, 3 pair of new ſhoes, a pair of round broad rimmed ſilver buckles, and a ſett of ſhoemakers tools. *Joſeph Dudgen*, brother to the above, a ſhoemaker likewiſe, much of the ſame complexion, hair partly of the ſame colour, curls very much, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a brown broadcloth coat, half-worn; it is ſuppoſed, as they are brothers, they will divide the clothes between them, to appear as well as they can; it is likely they will change their names, and forge paſſes, as they are middling good ſcholars. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES MOORE, and JAMES FISHER. ¶

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES TREASEY, about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a round face, ſhort noſe, talks very impudently and pretty faſt, with the brogue upon his tongue, ſhort black hair, but ties it for common; took with him an old coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, with old buckles, not fellows, old wool hat, leather apron, and an old wineſtone coat; he knows ſomething of the blackſmith's buſineſs, and may endeavour to work journey-work; he is ſuppoſed to have his indentures with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

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## TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, who has two Years and an Half to ſerve; ſhe is fit for Houſe-work, and a good Hand at her Needle; ſhe is ſold only for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. †

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STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of June laſt paſt, from the ſubſcriber, of Manheim townſhip, York county, a brown MARE COLT, about two years old, is branded on the near ſhoulder with S, has a white ſtar in her forehead, trots and paces. Whoever acquaints the owner where he may get the ſaid Colt again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB BOWER. ¶

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*Pequea, Lancaſter County, October 19, 1774.*

THO' this is metre it's no fun,
My ſervant boy has from me run;
His hair's near black, and grey his eye,
He's five feet and three inches high;
But quite too thick for ſuch a height,
He run away from me laſt night;
He left his clothes, both coarſe and fine,
To ſteal ſome others he'll incline;
Likewiſe John Hunter is his name,
He from Antrim, in Ireland, came;
Talks much, lies ſome, inclines to ſing,
Says he can work at every thing;
He's now full eighteen years of age,
I think he'll puſh for Thomas Gage;
(Where he is almoſt all men know,
As he's become our country's foe)
It's true his crime is not high treaſon,
But no objection to a priſon.
If any houſe him there, I'm willing,
And for reward here's Thirty Shilling,
On ſight of him, ſhall be paid down,
By me, your ſervant, JOHN M'GOUN. †

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A STRANGE COW has been, ſince the 5th of July laſt, on the place of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county; ſhe is of a black colour, has white ſpots on the hind parts of her back, a white belly, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever is the right owner of the ſaid cow, can prove her to be his property, tell the reſt of her marks, and will pay the charges, may fetch her away.

¶ RICHARD RABB, junior.

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JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
HALL AND SELLERS,
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET,
*PHILADELPHIA,*
*Poor Richard's Almanack for* 1775.

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JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES ADAMS,
At his Printing-Office, in Wilmington,
THE PENNSYLVANIA TOWN and COUNTRY-MAN's ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Alſo The WILMINGTON ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. ¶

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*Burlington, September 20, 1774.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
ISAAC COLLINS, Printer,
THE *BURLINGTON* ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Containing a Number of Pieces, religious, moral and entertaining.

*** They are alſo to be had of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

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## FINE BOTTLED PORTER,

In Caſks of Six Dozen each, LATELY IMPORTED,
TO BE SOLD, BY
*JOSHUA FISHER,* and *SONS.*

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ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet,
Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

AVERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well aſſorted for Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Store-keepers, that purchaſe in the wholeſale way.

Alſo a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.----Rowley's Britiſh Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiſer's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebuſade.---Hemet's Eſſence, and Powder of Pearl, ſo much eſteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Straſburgh Snuff, fine Windſor ſhaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uſes, Fleſh Bruſhes of different ſizes, Elaſtic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the fineſt Colours, ſetts of Crayons, a variety of Froſts, and Bronzes; Engliſh Copal Varniſh, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Caſes, prepared Canvas, whole, half, and ¾ lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of moſt kinds.

Beſt Florence Oil, in cheſts, common Oil, in barrels, Saltpetre, new Anniſeed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundred each; beſt refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in preſent uſe and practice, will be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, with large allowance to thoſe that take a quantity.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

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To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on the 31ſt inſtant,

A *VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road from Philadelphia to Reading, being 21 miles from the ſaid city, containing 50 acres; late belonging to Philip Fitzſimons, deceaſed, being a tavern above 30 years, joining Dr. Adolph Myers, and others; on the premiſes there is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with about nine rooms, and a kitchen, a large ſtone barn, with ſeveral large ſtone ſtables, alſo a large ſtone ſhed, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a large bearing orchard, with exceeding good fruit therein, there is between 12 and 15 acres of good meadow, that can be well watered all the year round, the place is exceeding well in fence, there is very fine woodland; the place will be ſold at private or public ſale; the vendue will begin at nine o' clock in the morning. Alſo will be ſold, ſeveral exceeding good horſes, and horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, waggons, plows, harrows, a new windmill, a quantity of beds, bedding, and bedſteads, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, new ſaddles; alſo all ſorts of kitchen furniture. The conditions of the payments will be given at the vendue, by* WILLIAM TOY, *and* JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, *Executors.* ¶

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To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the houſe of Mrs. SARAH CHILTON, being the Coffee-houſe, in Baltimore-Town, on Thurſday, which will be the third day of November Court next, at three o' clock in the afternoon,

THE term of about 85 years in an eſtate, ſituate at Upper Croſs-roads, in Hartford county, Maryland, containing 200 acres of land, on which is a large frame dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with a ſtore-houſe and a kitchen; alſo an orchard of fruit trees; the premiſes have been occupied many years as a tavern and ſtore, for which purpoſe they are very well ſituated, being at the junction of ſeveral public roads, near a good merchant mill, &c.

Alſo a tract of 50 acres of land, in fee ſimple, adjoining the above eſtate, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewiſe a lot of ground, ſituate at Lower Croſs-roads, in ſaid county, and on the great road leading from the Lower Ferry, on Saſquehanna, to the Upper Croſs-roads, containing in front on ſaid road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which lot is a large log houſe, kitchen, &c.

The premiſes may be viewed at any time, by applying to ABRAHAM JARRATT, Eſq; near the place. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. ‖ 5 W.

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## PETER STRETCH

HATH juſt imported from London, in the laſt veſſels, a neat aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine Broadcloths, amongſt which are ſcarlet, deep and light blue, black, parſon's grey, buff, garnet, light and dark drabs, and pearl colours, of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks, rattinets to match the cloths, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs, for great coats; ſcarlet, blue, copper, brown, and drab colours; beſt ſuperfine Bath coatings; buff, white and black beſt ſilk breeches patterns; black, buff, and drab coloured ſuperfine four thread worſted ditto; white ſilk ſerge; crimſon, blue, white and ſpotted feathered velvets, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; gold and ſilver ſpangled baſket and embroidered buttons; beſt ſcarff, all ſilk, and ſilk and cotton twiſt; Baladine ſewing ſilks; ſpotted and Mancheſter velvets and thickſets; corderoys, of drab colours; blue and drab corderetts; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys beautiful clear white beſt ſattins; and a variety of low priced plain and chaſed ſilver and Pinchbeck watches. The public may reſt aſſured that the above articles are all freſh goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and will be ſold in any quantity, from a piece to a yard, at his ſtore, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's office. 6 W.

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WANTED,
A MERCHANT MILLER, one who is Maſter of his Buſineſs, a ſober careful Man, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*